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### (54) Multilayer film structure and vertical cavity surface emitting lasers

Multischichten Filmstruktur und oberflächenemittierende Laser mit vertikalem Resonator

Structure de film multicouche et laser à émission de surface à cavité verticale

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**Description**

[0001] The invention relates to a multilayer film structure suitable for vertical cavity surface emitting lasers.

[0002] The efficiency of a semiconductor laser is greatly affected by both the reflectivity of the laser mirrors and defects in the active layer of the laser. In a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, dielectric multilayer structures or semiconductor multilayer structures are used as the mirrors.

[0003] It is possible to fabricate a semiconductor laser in which the mirror reflectivity is increased without producing defects in the active layer. For example, a dielectric multilayer mirror may be fabricated by alternately depositing a first layer, composed of  $\text{SiO}_2$ , and a second layer, composed of  $\text{TiO}_2$ . In a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, these layers are usually deposited by deposition on a semiconductor substrate composed of GaAs or Si, or a substrate such as an etching strip layer.

[0004] It is thought that in such case the threshold current should be less than 1mA, and the second harmonic output power should be greater than 1mW.

[0005] Conventionally, when a dielectric multilayer mirror is fabricated by alternately depositing the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer and  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer, the deposition of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  is performed at a high temperature to increase the mirror reflectivity. As a result, the entire mirror is compressed or expanded in a direction parallel to the layer surface. This curves the semiconductor substrate that forms the mirror. Strain and cracks are produced in the semiconductor substrate and, particularly, in the laser's active layer.

[0006] When such cracks occur, the recombination of carriers without light emission readily occurs. Thus, the current threshold value increases and the light output, i.e. fundamental waves and second harmonics, decreases. This gives rise to an increase in laser temperature and an increase in the threshold current.

[0007] Journal of Crystal Growth, vol.145, no.1/04, 2 Dec.1994, p.892-897, and Applied Physics Letters, vol. 66, no.2, 9 Jan.1995, p.201-203. both describe a zero net strain multiple quantum well structure in which the wells and barriers are strained in opposite senses and the thicknesses are chosen so that the strain-thickness product of the wells is equal in magnitude but opposite in sign to that of the barriers so as to yield zero net strain.

[0008] US-A-5 244 749 discloses an epitaxial multilayer mirror stack consisting of alternating layers of first and second semiconductors whose optical thicknesses are chosen to be greater to and less than an odd multiple of  $\lambda/4$  respectively, but with the sum thereof being equal to an odd multiple of  $\lambda/2$ , such that the average lattice mismatch between substrate and mirror stack is reduced.

[0009] The present invention seeks to provide an improved multi-layered structure, such as a semiconductor laser.

[0010] According to the present invention, there is

provided a multi-layered structure as specified in claim 1. Embodiments of the invention are set out in the dependent claims.

[0011] The preferred embodiment can provide a multilayer structure for a semiconductor laser that decreases residual stress that occurs when the laser is synthesized.

[0012] The preferred embodiment also provides a process that can significantly decrease residual stress which occurs when a layered laser structure, in which first and second layers are alternately deposited on a semiconductor substrate, is synthesized. A multilayer structure of this type, for a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, can use mirrors.

[0013] The preferred multilayer structure is a vertical cavity surface emitting laser that has a dielectric multilayer mirror comprised of pairs of a first layer ( $\text{SiO}_2$  layer) and a second layer ( $\text{TiO}_2$  layer). Each layer has a prescribed thickness, formed by deposition on a semiconductor (GaAs) substrate. When the layers are deposited on the semiconductor substrate, the first layer is preferably formed with a residual compressive stress, while the second layer is preferably formed with a residual tensile stress having a magnitude that is equal to or almost equal to the residual compressive stress of the first layer.

[0014] An embodiment of the present invention is described below, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a graph that shows the relationship between the amount of compressive stress produced in a first layer of the preferred layer structure and the amount of oxygen (partial) pressure used during fabrication of the first layer;

Fig. 2(A) is a schematic diagram showing the dielectric multilayer mirror used in a preferred vertical cavity surface emitting laser; and

FIG. 2(B) is a schematic diagram showing the preferred dielectric multilayer mirror used in a conventional vertical cavity surface emitting laser.

[0015] The preferred embodiment provides a multilayer structure fabricated by alternately forming by deposition a first layer and a second layer, each layer having a prescribed thickness, on a semiconductor substrate. Such structure can significantly reduce internal strain that arises in the semiconductor substrate.

[0016] One embodiment provides a vertical cavity surface emitting laser in which the reflectivity of the multilayer mirrors (particularly dielectric multilayer mirrors) is increased, while the strain generated in the semiconductor substrate while fabricating the mirrors (particularly, strain produced in the active layer) is significantly decreased. The structure can therefore provide a vertical cavity surface emitting laser which can generate ei-

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ther a strong light output or a second harmonic output. [0017] The structure is based, at least in part, on the discovery that strain does not arise in a vertical cavity surface emitting laser after fabricating the multilayer mirrors when the substrate is at a high temperature during mirror fabrication. Accordingly, such strain can be controlled depending upon the mirror fabrication conditions and, in particular, the deposition atmosphere pressure. Thus, when a multilayer mirror is fabricated on a semiconductor substrate, if the entire multilayer mirror is not compressed or expanded in the direction of the mirror layer surface, the amount of strain introduced into the substrate can be substantially decreased or eliminated. [0018] Although discussed herein in connection with the fabrication of a laser, the structure can readily be applied to deposition technology in other technical fields.

[0019] The multilayer structure herein disclosed is formed by depositing pairs of a first layer and a second layer, each having a prescribed thickness, on a semiconductor substrate. In the preferred embodiment, when the layers are deposited on the semiconductor substrate, the first layer is formed to exhibit a residual compressive stress, while the second layer is formed to exhibit a residual tensile stress having a magnitude that is equal to or almost equal to the first layer residual compressive stress.

[0020] In alternative embodiments, residual tensile stress may be introduced into the first layer, while residual compressive stress is introduced into the second layer during laser formation. The multilayer structure herein disclosed may also be applied to optical filters, in addition to the mirrors for a vertical cavity surface emitting laser. Additionally, the first layer and the second layer can be formed from materials that may include either dielectrics or semiconductors. Further, a vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a second harmonic generating function may be produced using the techniques herein disclosed.

[0021] In the vertical cavity surface emitting laser herein disclosed, the semiconductor substrate is preferably formed from such materials as GaAs or Si. Additionally, the first layer is preferably formed from such materials as  $\text{SiO}_2$ , and the second layer is preferably formed from such materials as  $\text{TiO}_2$ . The first layer is preferably formed by electron beam evaporation in a specific oxygen (partial) pressure atmosphere and at a specific deposition rate. The second layer is preferably formed by electron beam evaporation that is assisted by ion beam irradiation of oxygen or argon, hereinafter referred to as ion beam assist, in a specific oxygen (partial) pressure atmosphere and at a specific deposition rate.

[0022] The multilayer structure herein disclosed is preferably fabricated as follows.

[0023] In the first step, the materials for the first layer and second layer are each selected so that when the first layer is deposited on the prescribed substrate (i.e. the substrate used to measure compressive stress and

tensile stress), the stress that arises in said first layer is a compressive stress, and when the second layer is deposited on the prescribed substrate, the stress that arises in said second layer is a tensile stress. The substrate that is used to measure the compressive stress and tensile stress can be a substrate grown from the same material as the semiconductor substrate, as is usual, or it can be another material.

[0024] In the vertical cavity surface emitting laser 10 herein disclosed, the multilayer mirror is a structure that is formed from a plurality of pairs of layers comprising a first layer and a second layer (preferably, at least two or four pairs). In the preferred embodiment, both the first and second layers can be formed from either dielectric 15 materials or from semiconductor materials. In alternative embodiments, one layer can be formed from a dielectric material, and the other layer can be formed from a semiconductor material. When both the first and second layers are formed from a dielectric material, the first 20 layer can be formed from such material as  $\text{SiO}_2$ , while the second layer may be formed from such material as  $\text{TiO}_2$ .

[0025] In the next step, the first and second layers are 25 deposited on the substrate with said prescribed thicknesses. The deposition rate and atmosphere for the first and second layers are selected such that the tensile stress and the compressive stress have the same or almost the same magnitudes. The deposition rate and atmosphere usually differ when depositing the first layer 30 and when depositing the second layer.

[0026] When a vertical cavity surface emitting laser 35 having a multilayer mirror consisting of  $\text{SiO}_2$  layers and  $\text{TiO}_2$  layers is fabricated, the deposition conditions for the first layer ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) and the second layer ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) are determined as follows.

[0027] The deposition temperature (or, alternatively, 40 the semiconductor substrate temperature) is appropriately set. This temperature can be the temperature that is used for the vertical cavity surface emitting laser (usually room temperature) or close to the temperature used for the vertical cavity surface emitting laser. Thus, the generation of strain in the semiconductor substrate, and in the multilayer structure deposited on a semiconductor substrate, as the temperature changes, is prevented.

[0028] The  $\text{TiO}_2$  deposition atmosphere is preferably 45 a suitable oxygen (partial) pressure atmosphere. An ion beam assist is preferably used. In this way, the light absorption rate of the structure can be reduced. Thus, the deposition temperature and the oxygen (partial) pressure for  $\text{TiO}_2$  are set so that light absorption is minimized. Under these conditions, when  $\text{TiO}_2$  is formed at the prescribed thickness (for example, a thickness corresponding to  $1/4$ , where  $l$  is the wavelength of the laser light), tensile stress is created.

[0029] The deposition atmosphere and deposition rate for  $\text{SiO}_2$  are selected to correspond to the tensile stress. That is, when  $\text{SiO}_2$  is formed at the prescribed thickness (for example, the thickness corresponding to

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1/4), the oxygen (partial) pressure and deposition rate for the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer are selected so that the compressive stress generated has the same magnitude as the tensile stress.

[0030] When the thickness of  $\text{SiO}_2$  is specified, the compressive stress created in the deposited  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer is a function of the relationship between the deposition rate and the oxygen (partial) pressure. Consequently, if the relationship between the compressive stress and the oxygen (partial) pressure are adjusted beforehand for each deposition rate, the deposition conditions are readily selected so that the tensile stress generated in the  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer and the compressive stress generated in the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer are equal or almost equal.

[0031] When depositing the first layer ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), an ion beam assist is not performed. This is because an ion beam assist generates a large tensile stress in the layer being formed, and thereby increases, instead of canceling, the tensile stress in the  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer.

[0032] In the next step, the first and second layers are alternately deposited in succession on the semiconductor substrate as set forth above. Either the first layer first or the second layer can be formed first. When the vertical cavity surface emitting laser herein disclosed includes a multilayer mirror having  $\text{SiO}_2$  layers and  $\text{TiO}_2$  layers, deposition of the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layers and  $\text{TiO}_2$  layers on the semiconductor substrate (GaAs) is performed by the electron beam method.

[0033] In the multilayer structure herein disclosed, compressive stress is generated in the first layer and tensile stress having the same or almost the same magnitude as said compressive stress is generated in the second layer. Therefore, the multilayer structure generates almost no compression or expansion in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces of the semiconductor substrate. In addition, in the vertical cavity surface emitting laser herein disclosed, the strain generated in the laser (particularly in the laser's active layer) after forming the multilayer mirror is significantly reduced. In this way, the threshold can be lowered and high light output or second harmonic output can be obtained.

[0034] An embodiment applied to the dielectric multilayer mirrors in a distributed Bragg reflector (DBR) vertical cavity surface emitting laser is now described. The semiconductor substrate GaAs is used in this embodiment, and deposition is performed by an electron beam evaporation system.

[0035] The first step is to select the materials for the first and second layers (dielectric layers). In this embodiment, the materials selected for the first layer and second layer are  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$ , respectively.

[0036] Measurement of the compressive stress in the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer and the tensile stress in the  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer is performed by forming  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  on the substrate that is used to measure the compressive stress and tensile stress. Here, the GaAs substrate is formed from the same material as the semiconductor substrate as described above.

[0037] In the next step, the deposition conditions for the first and second layers are selected. In this embodiment, the deposition conditions for the second dielectric layer (hereinafter, called the  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer) are determined first to minimize light absorption. The deposition conditions for the first dielectric layer (hereinafter, called the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer) are determined next so that the compressive stress that develops is equal to the tensile stress determined by the deposition conditions.

5 (i) First, 1/4-thick  $\text{TiO}_2$  film is deposited on a GaAs substrate in a specific oxygen (partial) pressure at 0.041 Pa ( $3.1 \times 10^{-4}$  torr) (background pressure of 0.2 mPa ( $1.5 \times 10^{-6}$  torr)), while being assisted by an oxygen ion beam having a 50.0 mA ion current and 500 V acceleration voltage. The deposition rate is  $80 \times 10^{-12}$  m/sec (0.8 Å/sec). At this time, the substrate is at room temperature (20°C). The tensile stress in the  $\text{TiO}_2$  film is measured and is determined to be 2.2 (arbitrary units).

10 (ii) Next, 1/4-thick  $\text{SiO}_2$  film is deposited on a GaAs substrate in a special oxygen (partial) pressure. The deposition rate is  $400 \times 10^{-12}$  m/sec (4.0 Å/sec). The substrate is at room temperature (20°C), equal to the temperature when  $\text{TiO}_2$  is deposited.

15 Compressive stresses in the  $\text{SiO}_2$  film are then measured. The measurements of the deposition and the compressive stress are performed multiple times when the oxygen (partial) pressure is changed in various ways under a background pressure of 0.2 mPa ( $1.5 \times 10^{-6}$  torr). The relationship between the compressive stress and oxygen (partial) pressure at this time is shown by the solid line in Fig. 1. From Fig. 1 it can be seen that the oxygen (partial) pressure of the  $\text{SiO}_2$  film becomes 6.5 mPa ( $4.9 \times 10^{-5}$  torr) when the compressive stress of the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer becomes equal to the tensile stress of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  film.

20 (iii) Assuming the deposition conditions provide a substrate temperature of 20°C (room temperature), an oxygen (partial) pressure of 0.041 Pa ( $3.1 \times 10^{-4}$  torr), an oxygen ion beam assist current of 50.0 mA, an acceleration voltage of 500 V, and a deposition rate of  $80 \times 10^{-12}$  m/sec (0.8 Å/sec) for  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and a substrate temperature of 20°C (room temperature), an oxygen (partial) pressure of 9.6 mPa ( $7.2 \times 10^{-5}$  torr), no ion beam assist, and a deposition rate of  $400 \times 10^{-12}$  m/sec (4.0 Å/sec) for  $\text{SiO}_2$ , then the residual tensile stress in the  $\text{TiO}_2$  film is nearly equal to the residual compressive stress in the  $\text{SiO}_2$  film.

25 [0038] In Fig. 1, when the deposition rate of  $\text{O}_2$  in  $\text{SiO}_2$  is  $2 \times 10^{-9}$  m/sec (20.0 Å/sec), the relationship between the compressive stress and the oxygen (partial) pressure is shown as a dashed line. In this case, the figure shows that an oxygen (partial) pressure of the  $\text{SiO}_2$  film

around 8.1 mPa ( $6.1 \times 10^{-5}$  torr) is acceptable.

[0039] Fig. 2(A) is a diagram showing the features of the mirror 4 that was fabricated. Based on the above conditions, the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer 2 and  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer 3 are alternately deposited on the GaAs substrate 1 and form the dielectric multilayer mirror 4.

[0040] A conventional dielectric multilayer mirror was formed and is not based on the aforementioned conditions. Fig. 2(B) is a diagram of this mirror.

[0041] In both Figs. 2(A) and (B), six pairs of the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer 2 and  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer 3 are formed. In the figures, the directions of the compressive stress and tensile stress are indicated by the arrows; and the magnitudes of the compressive stress and tensile stress are indicated by the lengths of the arrows.

[0042] In the mirror shown in Fig. 2(A), neither compression nor expansion develop in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces because the compressive stress generated in  $\text{SiO}_2$  film and the tensile stress generated in  $\text{TiO}_2$  film are almost equal. Therefore, no strain develops in the semiconductor substrate.

[0043] In contrast, in the mirror shown in Fig. 2(B), compression and expansion develop in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces because the compressive stress generated in the  $\text{SiO}_2$  film differs from the tensile stress generated in the  $\text{TiO}_2$  film. Consequently, strain develops in the semiconductor substrate.

[0044] In the embodiment described above,  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  are used as the dielectric films, but the structure is not limited to these choices. Dielectric materials in which compressive stress or tensile stress develop after deposition include, for example  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{HfO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ,  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2$ , and  $\text{MgF}_2$ . Furthermore, in the embodiment described above, deposition is performed at room temperature, but even at temperatures other than room temperature, strain does not develop in the semiconductor substrate, and the same effect as in the embodiment described above can be obtained. However, as described above, because a vertical cavity surface emitting laser is usually used at a temperature close to room temperature, deposition at a temperature close to room temperature is preferred.

[0045] In addition, the dielectric multilayer mirror can be used as the mirror on either side of the vertical cavity surface emitting laser, such as a DBR vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a mesa cap structure or a DBR vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a current confinement structure, and as a heat sink mirror.

[0046] As described above, the following effects can be obtained.

[0047] The first and second layers are laminated alternately to form a multilayer film having equal or almost equal residual compressive stress and residual tensile stress. Therefore, the strain that develops in the semiconductor substrate by the compression or expansion in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces in the multilayer film can be reduced significantly.

[0048] When the structure is applied to the fabrication

of multilayer mirrors in a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, strain in the laser (particularly, in the laser's active layer) can be reduced significantly. Therefore, in addition to reducing absorption by the mirror, the threshold 5 can be decreased, and high light output or second harmonic wave output can be obtained.

[0049] If the structure is applied to the mirrors in a vertical cavity surface emitting second harmonic generating element, as is disclosed in United States Patent No. 10 5,341,390 issued on August 23, 1994 to Yamada et al., the mirror's performance is greatly improved.

### Claims

- 15 1. A multilayer structure (4) comprising a semiconductor substrate (1); and first and second layers (2,3) of prescribed thicknesses, formed by deposition on said semiconductor substrate (1), said first layer being formed to exhibit a residual compressive stress, said second layer being formed to exhibit a residual tensile stress having a magnitude approximately equal to the residual compressive stress of the first layer, the selected deposition conditions of said layers therefore being operable to reduce internal strain of said semiconductor substrate in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces of said multilayer structure.
- 20 2. A multilayer structure as in claim 1, comprising a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, wherein said first and second layers (2,3) are formed of materials selected from a group of dielectrics and semiconductors.
- 25 3. A multilayer structure as in claim 2, wherein said first and second layers form a mirror.
- 30 4. A multilayer structure as in claim 2 or 3, wherein said vertical cavity surface emitting laser comprises a second harmonic generating function.
- 35 5. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said semiconductor substrate (1) is formed of one or more materials selected from a group including GaAs or Si.
- 40 6. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said first layer (2,3) is formed of a material selected from a group including  $\text{SiO}_2$ .
- 45 7. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said second layer (2,3) is formed of a material selected from a group including  $\text{TiO}_2$ .
- 50 8. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said first layer (2,3) is formed by electron beam evaporation in a specific oxygen partial pres-

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sure atmosphere and at a specific deposition rate.

9. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said second layer (2,3) is formed by electron beam evaporation assisted by ion beam irradiation.

10. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein deposition of said first and second layers (2,3) is performed at room temperature.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur (4) mit einem Halbleitersubstrat (1); und einer ersten und einer zweiten Schicht (2, 3) mit vorgeschriebenen Dicken, die durch Aufbringen auf das Halbleitersubstrat (1) gebildet sind, wobei die erste Schicht gebildet ist, um eine Restdruckspannung zu zeigen, wobei die zweite Schicht gebildet ist, um eine Restzugspannung mit einem Betrag zu zeigen, der zu der Restdruckspannung der ersten Schicht etwa gleich ist, wobei die ausgewählten Aufbringungsbedingungen der Schichten daher wirksam sind, um eine innere Belastung des Halbleitersubstrats in der Richtung parallel zu den Schichtoberflächen der Mehrschichtstruktur zu reduzieren.
2. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß Anspruch 1, die einen oberflächenemittierenden Vertikalresonatorlaser aufweist, wobei die erste und die zweite Schicht (2, 3) aus Materialien gebildet sind, die aus einer Gruppe von Dielektrika und Halbleitern ausgewählt sind.
3. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß Anspruch 2, bei der die erste und die zweite Schicht einen Spiegel bilden.
4. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß Anspruch 2 oder 3, bei der der oberflächenemittierende Vertikalresonatorlaser eine Funktion zum Erzeugen einer zweiten Harmonischen aufweist.
5. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei der das Halbleitersubstrat (1) aus einem oder mehreren Materialien gebildet ist, die aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt sind, die GaAs oder Si aufweist.
6. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei der die erste Schicht (2, 3) aus einem Material gebildet ist, das aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die SiO<sub>2</sub> aufweist.
7. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei der die zweite Schicht (2,

3) aus einem Material gebildet ist, das aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die TiO<sub>2</sub> aufweist.

5 8. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei der die erste Schicht (2, 3) durch eine Elektronenstrahlverdampfung in einer spezifischen Sauerstoff-Partialdruckatmosphäre und mit einer spezifischen Aufbringungsrate gebildet ist.

10 9. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei der die zweite Schicht (2, 3) durch eine Elektronenstrahlverdampfung gebildet ist, die durch eine Ionenstrahlbestrahlung unterstützt wird.

15 10. Eine Mehrschichtstruktur gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei der die Aufbringung der ersten und der zweiten Schicht (2, 3) bei Zimmertemperatur durchgeführt wird.

#### Revendications

25 1. Structure multicouche (4) comprenant un substrat de semi-conducteur (1); et une première et une deuxième couches (2, 3) d'épaisseurs prescrites formées par dépôt sur ledit substrat de semi-conducteur (1), ladite première couche étant formée de manière à présenter une contrainte de compression résiduelle, ladite deuxième couche étant formée de manière à présenter une contrainte de traction résiduelle ayant une amplitude approximativement égale à la contrainte de compression résiduelle de la première couche, les conditions de dépôt sélectionnées desdites couches étant en conséquence utilisables pour diminuer la déformation interne du dit substrat de semi-conducteur dans la direction parallèle aux surfaces des couches de ladite structure multicouche.

30 2. Structure multicouche selon la revendication 1, comprenant un laser à émission de surface à cavité verticale, dans lequel lesdites première et deuxième couches (2, 3) sont formées de matériaux choisis dans un groupe de diélectriques et semi-conducteurs.

35 3. Structure multicouche selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle lesdites première et deuxième couches constituent un miroir.

40 4. Structure multicouche selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans laquelle ledit laser à émission de surface à cavité verticale comprend une fonction de génération de deuxième harmonique.

45 5. Structure multicouche selon l'une quelconque des

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revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ledit substrat de semi-conducteur (1) est formé d'un ou plusieurs matériaux choisis dans un groupe comportant GaAs ou Si.

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6. Structure multicouche selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ladite première couche (2, 3) est formée d'un matériau choisi dans un groupe comportant  $\text{SiO}_2$ .

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7. Structure multicouche selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ladite deuxième couche (2, 3) est formé d'un matériau choisi dans un groupe comportant  $\text{TiO}_2$ .

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8. Structure multicouche selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ladite première couche (2, 3) est formée par évaporation par faisceau d'électrons dans une atmosphère de pression partielle d'oxygène spécifique et à une vitesse de dépôt spécifique.

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9. Structure multicouche selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ladite deuxième couche (2, 3) est formée par évaporation par faisceau d'électrons assistée par irradiation par faisceau d'électrons.

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10. Structure multicouche selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le dépôt desdites première et deuxième couches (2, 3) est effectué à la température ambiante.

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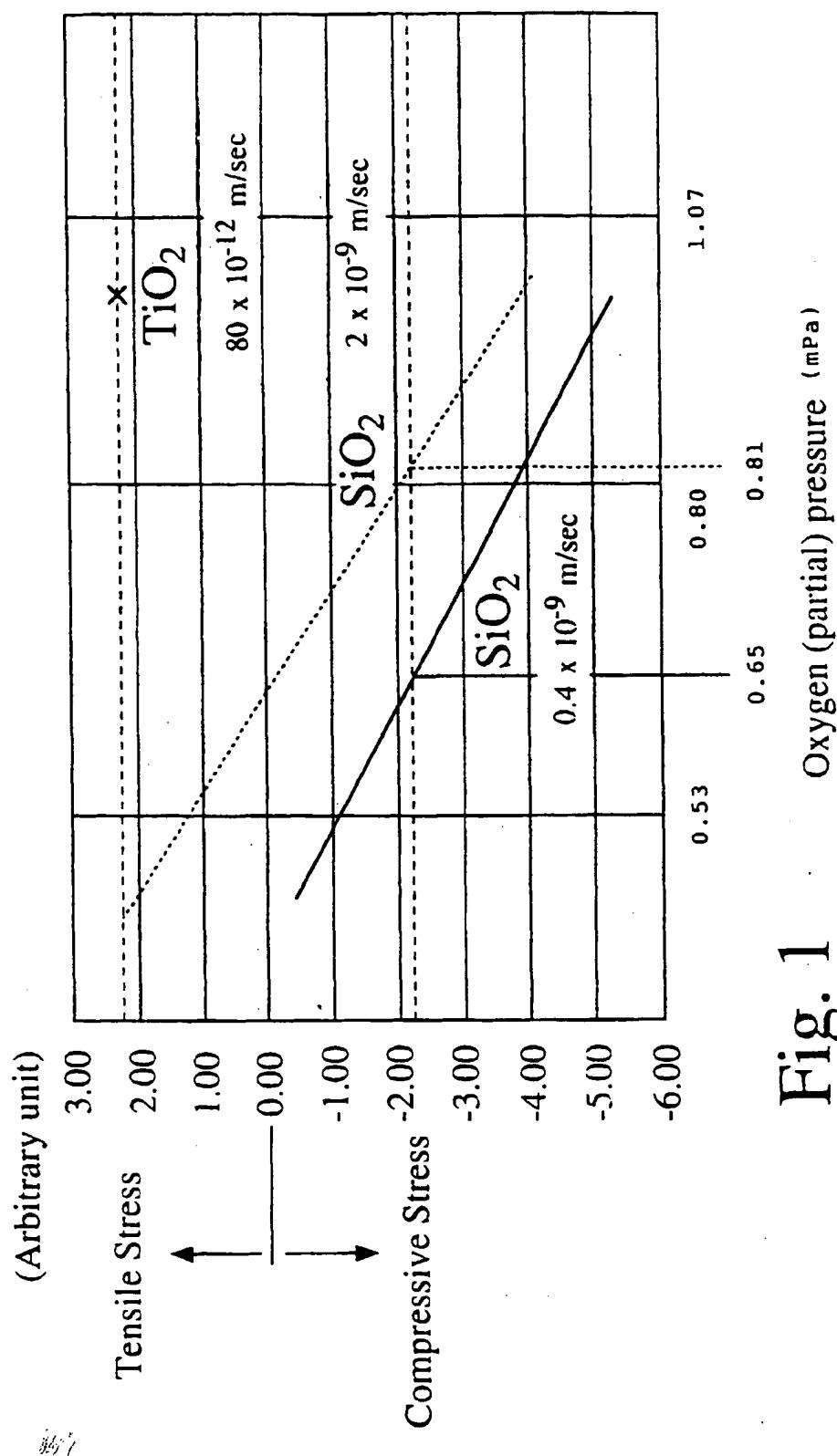


Fig. 1      Oxygen (partial) pressure (mPa)

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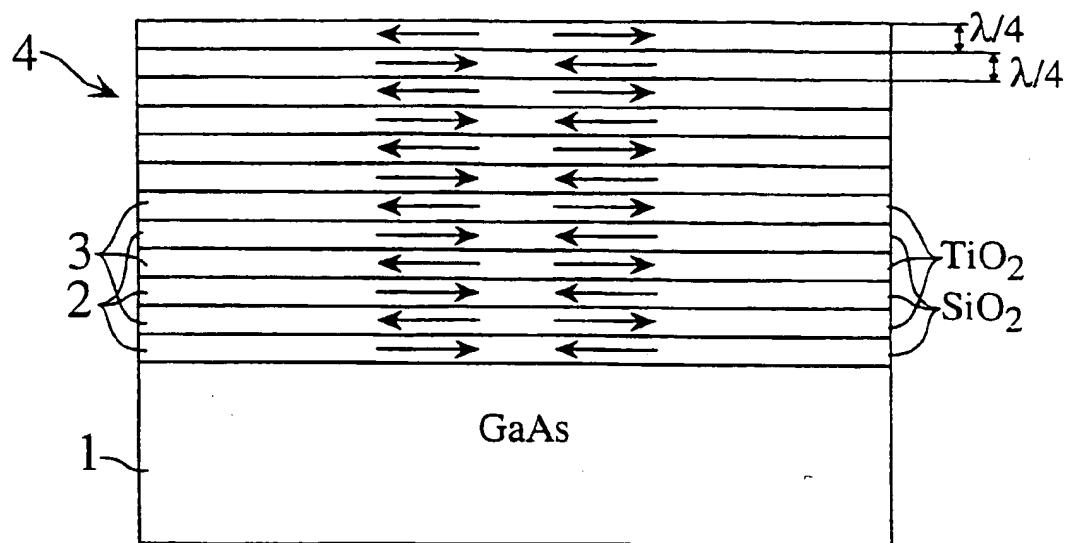


Fig. 2(A)

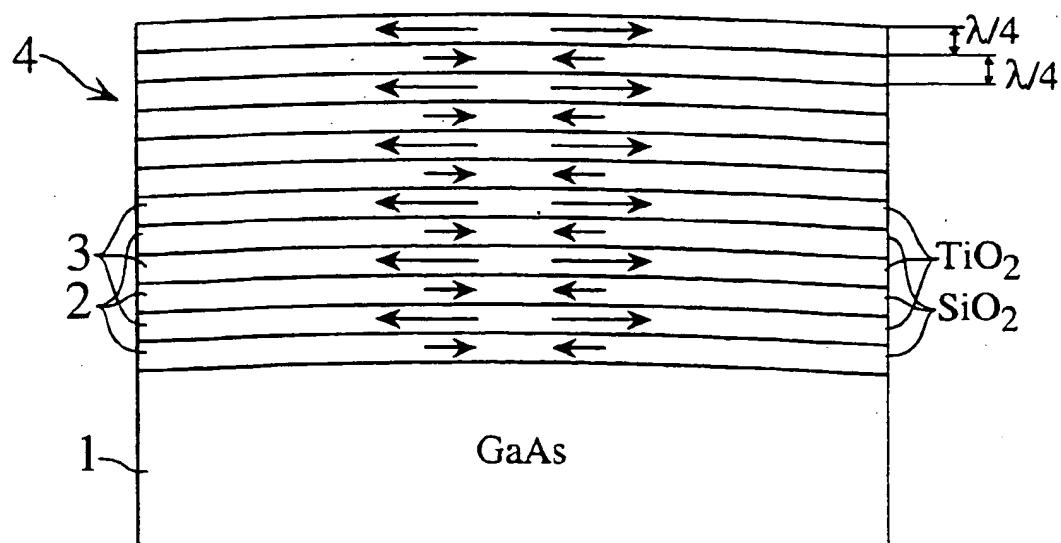


Fig. 2(B)

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